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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROPS AND MARKETS

World Summaries CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

AUGUST 25, 1960

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service

Washington 25, D.C.

TOBACCO PRODUCTION IN LAST HALF
OF 1960 2 PERCENT ABOVE YEAR EARLIER

Production of tobacco in countries harvesting in the last half of calendar 1960 is estimated at 6.21 billion pounds, up 2 percent from 6.08 billion pounds in the comparable period in 1959. Major increases in production in the current season are in the United States, Turkey, and Mainland China. Principal decreases were in Yugoslavia, Greece, and West Germany.

Production by Areas

North America: Production in North America for harvest the last half of 1960 is estimated at 2,058 million pounds, up 3 percent from 1,994 million a year earlier.

U. S. total production is estimated at 1,867 million pounds, compared with 1,797 million pounds in 1959.

The Canadian tobacco crop is forecast at 164 million pounds - - 4 percent below the 1959 harvest of 170 million pounds and about 17 percent below the record of 197 million in 1958. The crop in Puerto Rico is about the same as in 1959.

Europe: Tobacco production in Europe for 1960 is placed at 1,163 million pounds, a little below the 1,184 million in 1959.

The most important changes in 1960 were sharp decreases of 17 million pounds in Yugoslavia, and 11 million in Greece, with smaller decreases for West Germany, Italy and France. Production in Eastern Europe is expected to be about the same as in 1959.

Africa: The tobacco crop to be harvested in the second half of calendar year 1960 in African countries is slightly below 1959. Algerian tobacco production of 31 million pounds in 1960 is about the same as in 1959, but considerably below the 1950-54 average of 48 million.

Asia: Production in Asia for harvest during the last half of 1960 is a little above 1959. The output for most countries is about the same; however, Turkey may have an increase of 17 million pounds above 1959.

Japanese production is estimated at 279 million pounds in 1960 compared with 285 million in 1959, but considerably below the 306 million pounds harvested in 1958. Flue-cured accounts for most of the drop this year, with production at 165 million pounds compared with 180 million in 1959.

Little information is available on acreage and crop conditions in Mainland China, but indications are that production is continuing to increase.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1960, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and Country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	1958		1959 2/		1958		1959 2/		1958		1959 2/	
	Average 1950-54	1,000 acres	Average 1950-54	1,000 acres	Average 1950-54	Pounds	Average 1950-54	Pounds	Average 1950-54	Pounds	Average 1950-54	Pounds
North America:												
Canada.....	109	134	129	125	1,353	1,471	1,312	1,471,552	197,302	170,255	164,000	
United States:												
Continental.....	1,690	1,078	1,150	1,147	1,292	1,611	1,563	1,628	2,184,036	1,736,418	1,797,087	1,867,271
Puerto Rico.....	36	24	25	23	861	1,089	1,048	1,076	31,200	25,600	26,200	27,000
Total for countries shown	1,835	1,236	1,304	1,297	--	--	--	--	2,362,768	1,993,320	1,993,542	2,081,271
Europe:												
Austria.....	1	1	1	1	1,517	1,755	1,612	1,583	1,860	1,962	2,000	
Belgium Luxembourg.....	5	3	3	4	2,102	2,578	1,998	1,850	8,314	6,839	6,500	
France.....	71	66	63	61	1,684	1,794	1,781	1,628	106,493	112,851	109,128	
Germany, West.....	26	19	17	17	2,230	2,313	2,480	2,227	43,104	42,400	34,000	
Greece.....	232	278	253	237	554	669	695	697	185,947	175,934	165,200	
Italy.....	131	140	140	139	1,221	1,282	1,427	1,392	160,146	179,168	193,784	
Spain.....	43	43	44	45	1,343	1,185	1,102	1,133	57,713	47,412	48,500	
Sweden.....	1	1	3/	3/	1,610	2,125	1,801	1,800	815	730	750	
Switzerland.....	3	3	3	3	1,760	1,891	1,720	1,767	5,254	4,674	4,770	
Total West Europe.....	513	554	524	507	--	--	--	--	539,182	578,367	592,790	567,132
Albania.....	5	34	--	--	1,000	523	--	--	17,535	--	--	
Bulgaria.....	230	264	307	--	522	684	715	--	120,150	180,555	219,430	
Czechoslovakia.....	22	--	--	--	933	--	--	--	20,282	--	--	
Germany, East.....	4/	17	10	--	4/	1,054	1,170	--	16,520	11,750	11,700	
Hungary.....	55	50	--	--	848	1,358	--	--	46,477	67,902	--	
Poland.....	54	75	--	--	1,254	1,117	--	--	67,500	83,775	--	
Romania.....	81	116	90	--	520	590	624	--	42,196	68,342	56,200	
Yugoslavia.....	84	107	121	104	612	769	836	807	51,707	81,863	101,191	83,775
Total East Europe.....	548	571	723	720	--	--	--	--	369,832	533,768	590,721	592,975
Total Europe.....	1,061	1,235	1,247	1,227	--	--	--	--	909,014	1,112,135	1,183,511	1,163,107
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	528	520	506	522	913	962	918	939	482,000	500,000	465,000	490,000
Africa:												
Algeria.....	79	52	59	56	612	523	537	542	48,068	27,198	31,693	30,500
Libya.....	1	3	2	2	1,300	1,094	1,034	1,050	1,466	2,866	1,984	2,205
Morocco.....	4	4	4	4	1,099	1,551	1,552	1,550	5,020	6,261	6,733	6,700
Tunisia.....	3	4	6	6	908	832	707	707	3,643	3,514	3,950	3,950
Canary Islands.....	5	10	10	10	575	446	446	446	2,775	4,400	4,400	
Total for countries shown.....	92	73	81	78	--	--	--	--	59,972	44,239	48,760	47,755
Asia:												
Cyprus.....	4	3	4	4	451	316	450	415	1,710	942	1,820	1,680
Iran.....	55	46	45	48	570	566	544	536	31,465	26,014	24,471	25,750
Iraq.....	21	19	24	24	645	597	500	500	13,555	11,947	12,000	12,000
Israel.....	6/	9	12	12	6/	364	372	372	4,806	3,241	4,400	4,400
Jordan.....	6/	6	9	9	6/	371	411	411	6/	2,028	3,700	3,700
Lebanon.....	6	10	10	10	637	692	781	792	4,127	6,623	7,716	7,826
Syria.....	18	17	20	20	763	836	648	648	13,945	14,539	16,894	16,900
Turkey.....	343	356	416	430	628	577	667	667	215,796	228,379	270,033	287,939
China Mainland.....	1,418	1,890	1,895	1,955	984	896	897	895	1,396,000	1,693,000	1,750,000	1,750,000
Japan.....	146	167	153	153	1,504	1,833	1,865	1,816	219,495	305,621	284,918	278,518
Korea, South.....	45	52	54	54	1,086	1,192	1,236	1,236	49,366	61,510	66,640	66,600
Total for countries shown	2,056	2,615	2,642	2,719	--	--	--	--	1,950,285	2,353,844	2,342,572	2,454,411
Total for all countries shown	5,572	5,679	5,780	5,843	--	--	--	--	5,764,059	5,969,538	6,083,405	6,213,546

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above average dry weight, which is normally reported in manufacturing and export statistics. 2/ Preliminary.

3/ Less than five year average. 4/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available. 5/ Not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Production by Kind

The total flue-cured production for harvest in the last half of 1960 is forecast at 2,327 million pounds, compared with 2,211 million in 1959. The U. S. crop of flue-cured is placed at 1,183 million pounds (August estimate) in 1960, about 9 percent above 1959.

All other kinds of tobacco, with the exception of Burley, other light air and fire-cured also are expected to be somewhat larger this year than in 1959. Burley production in 1960 is expected to be 34 million pounds below 1959. U. S. production is expected to total 477 million pounds (August estimate), compared with 502 million in 1959. Canada planted no Burley in 1960.

Oriental leaf production for 1960 is now placed at 1,185 million pounds, compared with 1,162 million in 1959. Larger crops in Turkey and some Eastern European countries are expected to offset declines in Greece and Yugoslavia.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated production by kind, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1960 with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Kinds	Average 1950-54	1958	1959 <u>2/</u>	1960 <u>2/</u>
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Flue-cured.....	2,153,429	2,242,700	2,211,044	2,326,879
Burley.....	662,697	563,525	608,434	573,872
Other light air-cured.....	82,939	66,627	71,836	67,622
Oriental and semi-oriental.....	808,562	1,078,449	1,162,253	1,185,148
Light sun-cured.....	598,645	621,240	630,386	663,098
Dark air-cured.....	1,244,214	1,185,656	1,175,315	1,177,370
Dark sun-cured.....	84,115	106,649	107,463	109,995
Fire-cured.....	111,472	92,942	104,974	97,562
Total.....	3/5,764,059	3/5,969,538	3/6,083,405	3/6,213,546

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in manufacturing and export statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes quantities not identified by kind.

WORLD BANANA TRADE CONTINUES UPWARD

World banana trade continues to expand at the rate of approximately 5 percent a year.

Exports from Ecuador have set a new record for each of the last few years. The 1959 exports totaled 45 million stems (converted to stems of 50 pounds each) which is almost 20 percent above the 1958 record tonnage. Windward Islands exports have grown rapidly, but are small when compared to those of other major exporting countries. All other areas have remained fairly constant with variations due primarily to weather conditions.

BANANAS: Exports from specified countries, average 1935-39 and
1951-55, annual 1957-59

Continent and country	Average		1957	1958	1959 ^{1/}
	1935-39	1951-55			
	1,000 stems	1,000 stems	1,000 stems	1,000 stems	1,000 stems
Middle America:					
Costa Rica.....	4,569	15,644	13,681	13,297	10,255
Dominican Republic.....	291	1,779	2,283	3,784	4,000
Guadeloupe.....	1,810	3,152	3,502	4,147	5,136
Guatemala.....	8,405	6,706	8,559	7,617	8,832
Honduras.....	11,723	14,290	17,775	21,534	19,239
Jamaica.....	13,042	5,251	6,367	5,581	5,819
Martinique.....	1,336	2,435	4,258	4,160	5,795
Mexico.....	13,103	2,078	1,565	1,111	1,262
Nicaragua.....	1,982	465	101	83	93
Panama, Republic of.....	9,779	8,611	12,787	11,780	10,720
Trinidad and Tobago.....	73	81	200	198	177
Windward Islands.....	228	677	2,343	2,686	4,364
Total.....	66,341	61,169	73,421	75,978	75,692
Asia:					
Lebanon.....	--	154	478	694	600
Taiwan.....	5,570	1,460	1,105	1,825	1,993
Total.....	5,570	1,614	1,583	2,519	2,593
South America:					
Brazil.....	9,366	8,775	9,634	11,969	12,000
Colombia.....	7,475	7,548	8,605	8,505	9,892
Ecuador.....	1,920	19,109	33,500	38,052	44,838
Total.....	18,761	35,432	51,739	58,526	66,730
Africa:					
Belgian Congo.....	73	990	1,581	1,252	1,371
Cameroons.....	907	2,943	3,756	3,220	2,553
Canary Islands.....	5,319	7,710	7,629	6,550	7,432
Ghana.....	56	9	38	75	63
Guinea.....	1,882	4,249	3,224	2,862	2,513
Ivory Coast.....	517		1,532	2,034	2,381
Mozambique.....	389	624	888	576	500
Nigeria.....	2,337	4,041	3,487	3,866	3,016
Somaliland.....	983	1,595	1,877	1,984	2,034
Total.....	12,463	22,161	24,012	22,419	21,863
Oceania.....	552	692	1,014	1,440	1,409
World total.....	103,687	121,068	151,769	160,882	168,287
^{1/} Preliminary.					

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS
World Summaries

August 25, 1960

BANANAS: Imports into specified countries, average 1935-39 and
1951-55, annual 1957-59

Continent and country	Average		1957	1958	1959 1/
	1935-39	1951-55			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Stems	Stems	Stems	Stems	Stems
North America:					
Canada.....	2,250	5,748	6,362	6,469	6,774
United States.....	61,192	62,247	68,687	71,265	78,012
Total.....	63,442	67,995	75,049	77,734	84,786
Europe:					
Austria.....	49	176	643	768	1,117
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	914	1,896	2,507	2,684	2,694
Denmark.....	190	869	1,171	1,081	1,110
Finland.....	126	151	362	292	300
France.....	7,416	11,339	13,524	15,390	14,889
Germany, West..... 2/	5,512	6,112	14,916	18,608	18,882
Ireland.....	254	270	265	239	258
Italy.....	954	1,579	1,919	2,747	2,695
Netherlands.....	1,273	1,120	2,050	2,280	2,512
Norway.....	332	236	1,268	1,258	1,040
Spain.....	2,084	2,560	4,101	3,345	3,700
Sweden.....	471	1,819	1,876	1,747	1,694
Switzerland.....	282	746	1,261	1,489	1,545
United Kingdom.....	13,186	10,639	14,057	13,813	15,099
Total.....	33,043	39,512	59,920	65,741	67,535
Asia.....					
Japan.....	5,570	1,268	1,224	1,630	1,653
Syria.....	--	211	278	420	337
Total.....	5,570	1,479	1,502	2,050	1,990
South America.....					
Argentina.....	6,862	7,289	8,433	11,034	9,500
Chile.....	653	879	523	370	500
Uruguay.....	445	850	806	627	550
Total.....	7,960	9,018	9,762	12,031	10,550
Africa.....					
Algeria.....	200	358	378	571	608
Morocco.....	71	283	299	389	400
Tunisia.....	95	87	62	82	102
Union of South Africa.....	198	508	582	302	300
Total.....	564	1,236	1,321	1,344	1,410
Oceania.....					
New Zealand.....	524	725	1,014	1,440	1,409
World total.....	111,103	119,965	148,568	160,340	167,600

1/ Preliminary

2/ All Germany

Note: Converted to 50 pound stems.

North America continues to be the world's largest importing area, eating more bananas than all of Western Europe where the rate of expansion in consumption during 1959 was lower than in any recent year.

Because of the wide variations in weights per stem, all banana trade is converted to a uniform weight of 50 pounds per stem. A few exporters are now cutting the hands of bananas from the stem at the point of origin and packing them in cardboard cartons containing a net weight of 40 pounds. The tonnage packed in these containers was insignificant during 1959.

WORLD SUGAR TRADE AGAIN SLACK IN 1959

The world total of exports of centrifugal sugar in 1959, at 15,847,000 short tons raw value, was below the 1958 total of 16,975,000 tons; the latter, in turn, was below the 1957 record total of 16,978,000 tons. The slackening of world sugar trade in the face of rising world production of sugar reflects increasing consumption and growing self-sufficiency in many countries.

Sugar exports were smaller in 1959 than in 1958 from all continents except Europe, where increased exports from Eastern Europe more than offset the decline from Western Europe. Largest reductions in tonnage between 1958 and 1959 were in the Caribbean area (primarily Cuba) and in Asia (principally Taiwan). Although Cuba continued to be the largest exporter in the world in 1959, exports at 5,458,000 tons were down sharply below the 6,120,000 tons exported in 1958 and alightly below its average annual exports for the 5 years 1950-54. In 1959 Cuba accounted for 34.4 percent of world exports of sugar; in 1958, 36.1 percent.

The second largest exporter is the Republic of the Philippines, with 1,024,000 tons exported in 1959 and 1,011,000 tons in 1958, or about 6 percent of the world total. The next 4 largest exporters in 1959 were the Dominican Republic, Taiwan, Australia and Brazil. Exports from each of these countries declined from 1958 to 1959. These countries accounted fro 18.1 percent world exports in 1959, 19.5 in 1958. Exports of the 6 leading countries combined accounted for 61 percent of world total sugar exports in 1958 and 59 percent in 1959.

Although there are more importing than exporting countries, the bulk of the sugar moves to a very few importers. In 1959, 3 countries accounted for almost 55 percent of world total imports. The United States alone imported 28.6 percent of world total imports of sugar; the United Kingdom imported 17.8 percent, and Japan 8.4 percent.

In contrast to the United States and Japan, where nearly all sugar imports are for domestic consumption, with very little being exported or reexported, a substantial part of the sugar imported in the United Kingdom is reexported after processing and refining. Other European countries which also export relatively substantial quantities of sugar refined domestically from imported raw sugar include Belgium, France, West Germany and the Netherlands.

SUGAR, CENTRIFUGAL, RAW VALUE: International trade, average 1950-54, annual 1957, 1958 and 1959

Continent and Country	Average		1957		1958		1959 1/	
	1950-54							
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:								
Canada.....	4	607	1	692	1	735	1	762
Costa Rica.....	4	2/	1	2/	1	2/	8	2/
El Salvador.....	2	3	6	2/	9	2/	8	2/
Guatemala.....	2/	3	2	0	2/	0	1	0
Honduras.....	0	6	0	12	0	11	0	3/ 8
Mexico.....	35	2/	109	5	195	2/	169	2/
Nicaragua.....	9	2/	10	2/	18	2/	28	2/
Panama.....	4	2/	4	2/	6	2/	3	2/
United States.....	118	3,774	10	4,166	12	4,765	7	4,571
Caribbean:								
Antigua.....	25	2/	34	0	22	0	30	0
Barbados.....	161	2/	203	--	146	--	176	--
Cuba.....	5,548	2/	5,999	0	6,120	0	5,458	0
Dominican Republic.....	558	2/	848	2/	738	2/	736	--
Guadeloupe.....	89	0	125	0	125	0	149	0
Haiti.....	31	1	27	0	7	0	7	0
Jamaica.....	275	0	340	0	312	0	350	0
Martinique.....	49	0	70	0	67	0	76	0
Netherlands Antilles.....	2/	6	2/	8	0	8	0	3/ 8
St. Kitts.....	50	2/	45	--	42	--	47	--
St. Lucia and St. Vincent.....	10	2/	9	--	8	--	9	--
Trinidad and Tobago.....	157	2/	159	1	177	2/	170	2/
Others 1/.....	1	10	7	6	10	13	16	10
Total North America.....	7,130	4,410	8,009	4,890	8,016	5,532	7,449	5,359
South America:								
Argentina.....	5	9	103	2/	0	60	0	--
Bolivia.....	0	50	0	78	0	41	0	53
Brazil.....	110	0	472	0	844	0	680	0
British Guiana.....	236	2/	286	2/	336	2/	286	2/
Chile.....	0	228	0	192	0	251	0	236
Colombia.....	19	4	2	25	0	47	0	6
Ecuador.....	3	1	11	2/	23	2/	36	2/
Paraguay.....	0	2	6	0	6	0	18	0
Peru.....	361	2/	551	2/	456	2/	550	2/
Uruguay.....	0	82	0	164	0	57	0	61
Venezuela.....	2/	40	123	2/	16	6	0	72
Others 1/.....	--	3	2	1	1	1	2	1
Total South America.....	734	419	1,556	400	1,682	463	1,572	429
Europe:								
West								
Austria.....	3	79	2/	59	2/	27	2/	11
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	169	84	89	62	124	59	128	74
Denmark.....	89	4	75	2/	81	2/	34	2/
Finland.....	0	137	0	160	0	183	0	168
France.....	382	346	591	607	550	505	488	594
Germany, West.....	1	452	2	642	13	79	33	181
Greece.....	0	98	0	109	0	148	0	136
Iceland.....	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	11
Ireland.....	0	77	0	51	0	48	0	72
Italy.....	2/	24	403	11	8	102	20	38
Malta and Gozo.....	0	11	0	12	0	12	0	3/ 12
Netherlands.....	159	307	34	322	33	277	36	178
Norway.....	2/	132	2	157	1	167	1	173
Portugal.....	2/	130	2/	152	2/	156	2/	157
Spain 5/.....	44	18	1	40	2	152	0	43
Sweden.....	15	84	2	40	2/	62	2/	97
Switzerland.....	2	216	3	229	4	271	4	216
United Kingdom.....	845	2,663	807	3,218	673	2,987	647	2,851
Total West Europe.....	1,709	4,870	2,009	5,881	1,489	5,245	1,391	5,012
East								
Bulgaria.....	0	0	12	0	23	0	3/ 10	0
Czechoslovakia.....	6/ 220	0	254	0	460	0	430	0
Germany, East.....	356	0	61	0	3/ 91	0	3/ 170	0
Hungary.....	75	29	12	40	34	48	77	12
Poland.....	127	11	120	0	272	0	344	0
Rumania.....	0	4	0	3/ 45	0	3/ 23	0	3/ 15
Yugoslavia.....	5	24	22	91	24	152	55	75
Total East Europe.....	783	68	481	176	904	223	1,086	102
Total Europe.....	2,492	4,938	2,490	6,057	2,393	5,468	2,477	5,114
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	144	41	233	747	245	440	242	390

SUGAR, CENTRIFUGAL, RAW VALUE: International trade, average 1950-54, annual 1957, 1958 and 1959

Continent and Country	Average		1957		1958		1959 1/	
	1950-54							
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
Africa:								
Algeria.....	2/	156	2/	258	2/	249	2/	248
Angola.....	38	0	45	0	37	0	33	0
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi	2/	2	2/	11	2/	9	3	8
British East Africa.....	1	44	2/	57	2/	40	2/	68
British West Africa.....	0	3/ 46	0	3/ 86	0	3/ 113	0	3/ 121
Cameroon.....	0	3	0	5	0	6	0	8
Egypt.....	1	84	20	83	32	95	2	9
Ethiopia and Eritrea 7/.....	0	18	0	4	0	6	0	3/ 6
French Equatorial Africa.....	0	8	0	13	0	9	0	10
French West Africa.....	0	59	0	108	0	107	0	3/ 100
Ghana.....	0	21	0	43	0	43	0	54
Libya.....	0	12	0	18	0	24	0	3/ 20
Malagache.....	2	3	24	2/	45	2/	37	2/
Mauritius.....	511	0	639	0	574	0	560	0
Morocco.....	28	298	34	386	19	367	12	372
Mozambique.....	69	2/	138	2/	148	2/	126	2/
Nigeria.....	0	23	2/	39	2/	68	2/	60
Reunion.....	146	0	217	0	211	0	173	0
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	1	45	2/	70	0	69	0	67
Somalia.....	2/	8	4	3	1	9	--	10
Sudan.....	0	103	0	136	0	122	0	160
Tunisia.....	--	62	0	66	0	86	0	91
Union of South Africa.....	89	8	164	2/	265	2/	267	1
Others 4/.....	2/	13	0	22	0	23	0	23
Total Africa.....	886	1,016	1,285	1,408	1,332	1,445	1,213	1,445
Asia:								
Aden.....	10	18	37	47	37	50	27	43
Afghanistan.....	0	4	0	18	0	31	0	31
British Borneo.....	0	14	2/	22	2/	24	2/	3/ 24
Burma.....	--	18	0	23	0	40	0	31
Ceylon.....	0	149	0	144	0	218	0	204
China, Mainland.....	1	6/ 25	3/ 3	65	3/ 65	220	3/ 15	165
China, Taiwan.....	632	1	881	2/	961	2/	734	--
Cyprus.....	0	6	0	11	0	15	0	15
Hong Kong.....	86	110	66	124	69	153	48	101
India.....	4	182	177	18	46	0	21	0
Indonesia.....	70	1	159	2/	96	2	46	2/
Iran 8/.....	0	182	0	262	0	293	0	3/ 250
Iraq.....	0	112	0	170	0	206	0	193
Israel.....	0	45	0	61	0	78	0	3/ 87
Japan.....	7	835	6	1,281	11	1,348	22	1,341
Jordan.....	0	22	0	34	0	49	0	3/ 40
Korea, South.....	0	14	0	66	0	73	0	75
Lebanon.....	2/	6/ 20	1	33	0	30	0	3/ 45
Malaya.....	12	195	21	237	17	298	7	254
Pakistan.....	2/	106	0	110	0	63	0	0
Philippines.....	798	2/	942	0	1,011	0	1,024	0
Syria.....	2/	6/ 30	1	45	0	60	0	64
Thailand.....	2	15	2/	10	2/	23	2/	11
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	0	0	33	2/	19	2/	27	0
Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.....	2	52	--	69	--	67	--	64
Others 4/.....	0	51	0	91	0	80	0	97
Total Asia.....	1,624	2,207	2,327	2,941	2,332	3,421	1,971	3,135
Oceania:								
Australia.....	511	--	884	0	770	0	717	0
Fiji.....	142	2/	194	0	205	0	206	0
New Zealand.....	2	115	2/	110	2/	147	2/	106
Total Oceania.....	655	115	1,078	110	975	147	923	106
Total world.....	13,665	13,146	16,978	16,553	16,975	16,916	15,847	15,978
U. S.-Offshore Trade.....	2/ 3	2,085	2/ 5	1,947	2/ 4	1,459	2/ 6	1,947
Puerto Rico.....	1,039	2/ 1	900	2/ 2	823	2/ 2	958	2/ 3
Hawaii.....	1,037	2/	1,033	0	630	0	977	0
Virgin Islands.....	9	2/ 1	14	2/ 1	6	2/ 1	12	2/ 2
Guam.....	0	2/ 1	0	2/ 2	0	2/ 1	0	2/ 1
Total.....	2,088	2,088	1,952	1,952	1,463	1,463	1,953	1,953

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 tons. 3/ Partially estimated. 4/ Includes trade of other countries but not shown separately.

5/ Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla considered provinces of Spain after January 1, 1953. 6/ Less than 5-year average. 7/ Crop year.

8/ Iranian calendar year. 9/ Sugar and related products.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official estimates of foreign countries, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad and results of office research and other information.

In addition to reexports of sugar as such, several European countries use substantial but generally undetermined quantities of domestic and imported sugar in the manufacture of sweetened products exported, such as jams and preserves.

The downward trend in total sugar exports since 1957 is the more remarkable in the light of the strong upward trend in world production of sugar during the last few years just prior to the 1959-60 sugar production season. It appears from the divergent trends that world consumption of sugar must also have been expanding rapidly, since stocks of sugar were not accumulating disproportionately before the 1958-59 sugar production season.

Whether world trade in sugar will again expand in the future depends in part upon the race between population growth and rising per capita consumption on the one hand, and the drive for self-sufficiency in sugar in many importing countries on the other.

Perhaps the greatest uncertainty with respect to the immediate future for world trade in sugar is the question as to how far the U.S.S.R. and Mainland China will go in translating their sugar trade agreements with Cuba into action. On paper, the U.S.S.R. is committed to the annual purchase of 1 million tons of Cuban sugar for 5 years beginning in 1960; Mainland China to one-half million tons of Cuban sugar for a similar period.

In both cases, only one-fifth of the first year's purchases are to be paid for with convertible currency, the rest by barter; After the first year, all of the Mainland China purchases and four-fifths of the Russian purchases are to be paid by barter. The effectiveness of these barter agreements, of course, will depend in part upon the ability of Mainland China and the Soviet Union to supply to Cuba acceptable barter items in adequate value amounts and the willingness of the former 2 countries to absorb such large additional quantities of sugar within their borders.

The accompanying trade table does not indicate that those two areas have been net importers of any such large quantities of sugar in the past. It is also known that Mainland China and the U.S.S.R. have been actively expanding capacity to produce sugar domestically. If they do absorb the large additional quantities contemplated in the agreements, without exporting or reexporting compensating quantities, it would constitute a large boost to world consumption of sugar.

WORLD EXPORTS AND PRODUCTION OF FATS AND OILS SET RECORD IN 1960

A record 8.9 million short tons of fats, oils, and oilseeds, fat or oil equivalent, is expected to enter world trade channels in 1960, representing a 3-percent increase from the previous record of 1959 and a 40-percent increase from the 1950-54 average.

Exports in 4 of the 5 categories of fats and oils, edible oils, palm oils, industrial oils, and animal fats, are expected to be up, with the greatest expansion in animal fats. Marine oil exports probably will be slightly below last year's level. The major portion of the increase will be in exports from the non-Communist areas, largely in soybeans, soybean oil, and tallow and grease from the United States, and in copra from the Philippines. Considerably over half of the increase in these commodities, however, will be offset by the sharp drop in exports of peanuts and palm products from Africa, and by less significant declines in rapeseed and oil, butter, sperm oil, and fish oil.

The United States this year, on the basis of present forecasts, will supply a record proportion--about one-third-- of the world's trade in fats and oils. This reflects, in part, the record level of U. S. production in 1960, a level that is about 3 percent greater than the previous high in 1959. Moreover, this record export volume reflects the growing foreign demand for fats and oils in major commercial markets of the world. And, finally, it reflects the fact that the aggregate of exportable supplies of oils and oilseeds in other exporting countries is reduced slightly from last year.

Production of fats, oils, and oilseeds in 1960 also is forecast at an all-time high, probably reaching 31.4 million tons ¹/₁. Continuing the upward trend of the last 2 decades, output is expected to be slightly larger than the previous record of 1959, and one-fourth larger than the 1950-54 average. By far the most significant expansion is foreseen in animal fats, but industrial oils may be up slightly also. Partially offsetting these increases is the reduction foreseen in edible oils and marine oils.

Edible vegetable oil exports are expected to increase only slightly this year because the sharp increase in exports of soybeans and soybean oil will be virtually offset by the similarly sharp declines in exports of peanuts and peanut oil. Shipments of soybeans and soybean oil probably will be at least 10 percent above last year mainly because of the heavy movement of U. S. beans and oil. Moreover, unusually large quantities of Chinese soybeans moved through the Suez Canal in the first 4 months of this year, and overland movements to the Soviet Union probably have been heavy. World production of soybeans in 1959 declined from the previous year because of somewhat smaller crops in the United States and Mainland China. However, with a record carryover, U. S. supplies were virtually as large as the previous year's record.

¹/₁ The estimates in the accompanying production table include data for rendered lard only in most countries. Previous estimates of world production included unrendered pork fat in terms of lard for most countries. Generally, this series is about 5 percent below published data of recent years.

Sunflower seed oil exports in 1960 may be up slightly because Eastern Europe, the largest exporting region, harvested larger sunflower seed crops in the fall of 1959. Little sunflower oil is expected from Argentina this year. A small increase in sesame seed oil exports is expected, primarily reflecting larger shipments of seed from Sudan, the major exporting country.

Counteracting these increases will be the sharp cutback in exports of peanuts and peanut oil, principally due to smaller peanut crops in West Africa in late 1959 and greatly reduced carryin stocks in the current marketing year. Peanut and peanut oil exports from India also are expected to fall far short of the relatively large shipments of 1959 because rapidly rising internal demand has kept prices far above world prices. Moreover, India's peanut crop was about 10 percent smaller in 1959 than in the previous year.

Exports of cottonseed and oil appear unlikely to vary greatly from the 1959 level. Shipments of U. S. cottonseed oil in the first half of the year were about one-fifth larger than a year earlier. And, while the movement in the third quarter will decline, sales for delivery in the last quarter may pick up again when new crop oil becomes available, particularly in view of the reduced supplies of peanut oil available to European markets.

Smaller rapeseed crops in France and Sweden in 1960 have reduced export availabilities sharply this year. Canada, however, will harvest a much larger crop than in 1959, and probable heavy shipments from there later this year should partially offset the decline by Western European exporters.

Net exports of olive oil from the producing countries are expected to increase only moderately this year. While gross exports of olive oil from the 1959-60 bumper output more than doubled from the year before, the increased shipments moved largely to Italy, a producing country. Imports of olive oil in 1960, primarily from Spain, supplemented the domestic output of Italy, which produced less than three-fourths of its domestic requirements for olive oil.

Any increase in exports of palm oils in 1960 will be due to expanded production and exports of Philippine copra and coconut oil. No significant increases in exports are expected from other copra-exporting countries as a whole. Availabilities for export from the Philippines increased sharply in the fall of 1959 and have continued at high levels in 1960, although several typhoons have hit the producing areas since last November. Drought effects on copra production, which resulted in a shortage of copra and coconut oil in the last 2 years, ended in the latter part of 1959.

Nearly offsetting the increased availabilities of copra and coconut oil will be the probable decline in production and exports of oil palm products. After 50 years of continuous expansion and development, the oil palm industry of the Republic of the Congo is expected to have a severe drop in production and export as a result of political and economic instability. The rapidly changing political and economic situation in other areas of Africa also may adversely affect the production and exports of palm oil, palm kernels, and palm kernel oil.

Shipments of industrial oils probably will exceed last year's tonnage by a slight margin because of prospective increases in flaxseed, linseed oil, and castor oil. Argentine exports of flaxseed and linseed oil may be stepped up sharply in the last half of the year in view of the recent authorization to export one ton of flaxseed for every ton of linseed oil. Exports of flaxseed as such had been banned for a number of years. Argentina's 1959 flaxseed crop was the largest in 12 years. Canadian exports of flaxseed may be up in view of the prospective increase in production this year.

Exports of castor oil probably will increase moderately, with heavy shipments from India exceeding the shortfall from Brazil. Despite a marked increase in Brazil's production this year, heavy rains and slow transportation have delayed harvesting and marketing of the Bahia crop, resulting in crushing plant stoppage, a smaller outturn of oil, and smaller exports. However, oil exports for the year are expected to approximate last year's, but no castor bean exports are expected. As a result of the slow movement thus far from Brazil, demand for Indian oil has been strong, and exports for the year are expected to be substantially larger than a year earlier.

Tung oil carryovers in the hands of the net exporting countries in July appeared to be at very low levels. However, with a bumper production of tung oil in Argentina and Paraguay in 1960-61, exports are expected to increase after August 1960. Once again Mainland China holds the key to generously adequate supplies for the export market. Unless China's shipments to the Western World are materially larger than last year, there will be a continued strong movement of U. S. tung oil held by the Commodity Credit Corporation, primarily to Western Europe.

World exports of animal fats in 1960 will be up sharply from 1959, reflecting record tallow and grease production and exports. Shipments of butter this year will be down slightly because of a larger output in Western Europe, the major market. The exceptionally large volume exported in 1959 resulted from drought in Europe last summer and fall. Practically all the major butter producing countries except New Zealand will show an increase in output this year over 1959.

World lard exports in 1960 are expected to be virtually the same as a year earlier. Exports from the United States, which accounts for over two-thirds of world lard trade, were up 25 percent in January-June, but may drop sharply in the last half of the year, as a result of reduced supplies and higher prices, and the uncertain situation in Cuba, our second largest market. Production should be slightly higher in 1960, with a sharp drop in the U.S. output more than offset by expanded production in other countries, particularly in the Sino-Soviet Bloc.

Record world tallow and grease exports are foreseen in 1960, reflecting a sharp rise in U. S. shipments to an expected new high of 925,000 tons, up one-fourth from 1959. U. S. tallow and greases continue to be among the lowest priced fats or oils entering world trade. The larger world output of tallow and greases stems from a sharp increase in the United States and small increases in Argentina and New Zealand.

FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS (fat or oil equivalent): World exports 1/, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1953-59 and forecast 1960

Commodity	Average		1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Forecast 1960
	1935-39	1950-54								
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
Edible vegetable oils:										
Cottonseed.....	187	189	155	400	395	410	330	177	355	355
Peanut.....	842	626	638	745	920	927	850	968	910	740
Soybean.....	435	405	363	435	700	975	1,045	1,155	1,445	1,625
Sunflower.....	36	108	80	56	53	50	58	83	60	65
Repesed.....	65	72	105	36	45	69	101	134	110	100
Sesame.....	78	52	96	44	52	61	65	52	62	70
Olive <u>2/</u>	101	3/ 58	79	63	62	43	54	37	62	65
Total.....	1,744	1,510	1,536	1,779	2,227	2,535	2,503	2,606	3,004	3,020
Palm oils:										
Coconut.....	1,186	1,250	1,122	1,235	1,308	1,504	1,487	1,258	1,072	1,175
Palm kernel.....	360	408	415	440	430	440	413	455	446	415
Palm.....	539	581	604	632	594	615	596	636	638	580
Babassu kernel.....	20	9	4/	4/	5	4/	3	3	5	3
Total.....	2,105	2,248	2,141	2,307	2,337	2,559	2,499	2,352	2,161	2,173
Industrial oils:										
Linseed.....	700	447	325	695	519	416	598	449	512	525
Castor.....	102	131	136	117	153	129	168	146	146	150
Oiticica.....	4	8	6	6	10	10	8	7	2	7
Tung.....	5/ 89	63	45	44	60	70	76	84	81	80
Perilla.....	40	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Total.....	935	649	512	862	742	625	850	686	741	762
Animal fats:										
Butter (fat content).....	6/ 460	395	390	400	500	430	450	470	485	475
Lard.....	180	330	280	312	332	400	386	330	433	430
Tallow and greases.....	245	570	780	755	850	975	926	813	1,017	1,225
Total.....	885	1,295	1,450	1,467	1,742	1,805	1,762	1,613	1,935	2,130
Marine oils:										
Whale.....	545	440	420	455	420	425	440	435	415	430
Sperm whale.....	30	80	55	80	100	120	110	135	135	115
Fish (including liver).....	135	165	195	215	205	190	180	200	265	250
Total.....	710	685	670	750	725	735	730	770	815	795
Grand total.....	6,379	6,387	6,309	7,165	7,773	8,259	8,344	8,027	8,656	8,880

1/ Indigenous--that is exports from producing countries. 2/ Net exports. 3/ 1950-53 average. 4/ Less than 500 tons. 5/ 1933-37 average. 6/ 1934-38 average.

Compiled from official and other sources.

FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS (fat or oil equivalent): Estimated world production, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1953-59 and forecast 1960 1/

Commodity	Average				1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Forecast	
	1935-39	1950-54	1953	1954						1960	1961
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Edible vegetable oils 2/:											
Cottonseed.....	1,355	1,730	1,945	2,005	2,010	2,090	1,960	1,945	2,170		2,280
Peanut.....	1,565	1,775	1,715	1,890	2,025	2,155	2,270	2,510	2,520		2,315
Soybean.....	1,030	2,055	2,250	2,230	2,530	2,740	3,000	3,215	3,680		3,780
Sunflower seed.....	625	965	970	1,100	865	1,325	1,420	1,120	1,630		1,200
Rapeseed.....	1,330	1,035	1,000	1,005	1,200	1,130	1,245	1,255	1,245		1,235
Sesame seed.....	715	745	770	780	790	660	635	575	685		
Olive oil.....	975	1,080	870	1,300	1,120	820	1,200	1,250	1,165		1,340
Total.....	7,595	9,385	9,520	10,310	10,540	10,920	11,730	11,870	13,095		12,820
Palm oils 3/:											
Coconut.....	2,135	2,085	1,995	2,165	2,230	2,425	2,135	2,210	2,020		2,125
Palm kernel.....	400	420	445	470	425	470	425	465	450		420
Palm.....	1,090	1,285	1,330	1,375	1,370	1,380	1,380	1,385	1,405		1,340
Babassu kernel.....	25	51	46	44	53	40	50	53	55		55
Total.....	3,650	3,841	3,816	4,054	4,078	4,315	4,290	4,113	3,930		3,940
Industrial oils 2/:											
Linseed.....	1,145	1,110	1,020	1,095	1,020	1,100	1,370	1,065	1,115		1,130
Castor bean.....	200	220	220	220	215	215	250	230	230		255
Oilcica.....	10	10	9	6	13	14	11	17	1		10
Tung.....	150	123	127	123	105	100	145	150	140		135
Perilla.....	65	5	6	5	5	4	4	3	4		5
Total.....	1,570	1,468	1,382	1,449	1,358	1,433	1,780	1,465	1,490		1,535
Animal fats:											
Butter (fat content).....	4/ 4,190	3,650	3,765	3,875	3,870	3,930	4,050	4,130	4,100		4,200
Lard 5/.....	2,690	3,175	3,320	3,440	3,475	3,650	3,685	3,865	4,205		4,300
Tallow and grease.....	1,592	2,575	2,785	2,870	2,980	3,235	3,125	3,305	3,415		3,575
Total.....	8,472	9,400	9,870	10,185	10,325	10,815	10,860	11,300	11,720		12,075
Marine oils:											
Whale.....	545	440	420	455	420	425	440	435	415		430
Sperm whale.....	30	80	55	80	100	120	110	135	125		115
Fish (including liver).....	480	470	460	520	540	565	485	470	525		490
Total.....	1,055	990	935	1,055	1,060	1,110	1,035	1,040	1,065		1,035
Estimated world total.....	22,342	25,084	25,523	27,053	27,361	28,593	29,695	29,788	31,300		31,405

1/ Beginning with 1950 the years indicated are those in which the predominant share of the given oil, or fat, was produced from its related raw material.

2/ Estimates of U.S. oil production include actual oil produced plus the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds; estimates for other countries are based on the assumption that varying quantities of the oilseeds produced are crushed for oil. 3/ Estimated on the basis of exports and the limited information available on production and consumption in the various producing areas. 4/ 1934-38 average. 5/ Previous series included unrendered pork fat in terms of lard for most countries. This series relates to rendered lard only in most countries. Generally, this series is about 25 percent below earlier published data.

Compiled from official and other sources.

The small decline predicted in 1960 world marine oil exports is based on expectations that a slight increase in whale oil will be more than offset by reduced shipments of sperm and fish oil. Whale oil exports (production of whale and sperm oils is considered equivalent to exports since a large share of both is produced aboard factory ships while at sea) will be up in 1960 because of a larger Antarctic output. Sperm oil, on the other hand, will be down because of a smaller Antarctic output.

Fish oil exports in 1960 may be slightly below the record volume of 1959, but should be about one-fourth greater than the 1954-58 average of 200,000 tons. As in 1959, the larger volume of fish oil moving into world trade stems from high levels of production in the major exporting countries, relatively low world prices, and a reduced domestic outturn in Western Europe, the major market for exported fish oil.

WORLD WOOL EXPORTS ROSE SHARPLY IN 1959

World raw wool exports of 3,038 million pounds, actual weight, in 1959 were up 19 percent from 1958 and a record high.

Increased trade reflected stronger demand from the chief consuming countries--particularly early in the year--and increased supplies from the major exporting countries. World wool production and consumption were also at record levels in 1959. Supplies were augmented by record clips in Australia and New Zealand and by heavy carryover stocks in Argentina which were reduced considerably last year.

Wool price levels were also conducive to expanded trade in 1959. From their low point at the beginning of the year, Dominion wool prices moved up sharply and reached their highest level since 1957 at the opening of the Australian auction season in late August. Since then prices have eased slightly, but in general have been relatively stable.

Exports from the 5 major exporting countries (Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina, and Uruguay) in 1959 rose 18 percent as the decline in Uruguay was more than offset by greatly larger exports from the other major exporters. These 5 countries account for 85 percent of world trade in raw wool. Imports of raw wool into the 7 major importing countries (United Kingdom, United States, Japan, France, West Germany, Italy, and Belgium) rose 17 percent as each of these countries brought in considerably more wool last year.

Wool trade in 1960 does not appear to be heading for another record year, but neither is a sharp decline expected. Imports into the United States and the United Kingdom have been reduced rather sharply as a result of higher stock levels and an apparent lack of the bouyancy in demand evident a year ago. However, imports by most of the other major importing countries continued to increase in early 1960.

WOOL (Actual weight): International trade, average 1951-55, annual 1958 and 1959

Continent and country	Average 1951-55		1958		1959 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
North America:						
Canada.....	2,603	26,625	3,695	15,010	4,600	18,537
Mexico.....	0	9,208	0	11,618	0	15,408
United States.....	5/ 628	441,069	5/ 5,150	258,100	5/ 117	395,200
Total.....	3,231	476,902	8,845	284,728	4,717	429,145
South America:						
Argentina.....	228,620	0	229,830	0	309,616	0
Brazil.....	12,496	2,846	3,067	790	16,411	2/
Chile.....	12,495	1,764	16,194	171	15,692	249
Colombia.....	0	1,692	0	1,461	0	1,700
Falkland Island.....	4,372	0	4,500	0	4,500	0
Peru.....	3,486	0	4,341	0	7,668	0
Uruguay.....	115,480	0	129,420	0	77,290	0
Total 3/.....	376,949	6,302	387,352	2,422	431,177	2,749
Europe:						
Austria.....	66	10,631	15	12,489	80	13,326
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	29,383	145,620	28,407	160,582	39,061	197,618
Denmark.....	295	4,074	177	3,915	2,756	7,400
Finland 4/.....	137	10,578	0	10,095	0	10,860
France.....	37,036	320,960	57,994	338,664	82,271	366,041
Germany, West.....	3,877	170,925	9,082	182,830	10,170	238,181
Greece.....	1,047	4/ 11,031	88	2,081	331	1,539
Iceland.....	800	40	645	200	1,960	200
Ireland.....	12,446	7,406	18,130	10,147	22,810	12,660
Italy.....	3,489	159,859	4,659	213,452	5,370	236,490
Netherlands.....	2,515	25,422	8,153	25,417	12,873	36,508
Norway.....	1,485	2,018	2,400	1,431	2,200	2,400
Portugal.....	2,185	4,093	79	13,661	300	12,758
Spain.....	212	4,207	1,036	11,808	970	465
Sweden.....	930	13,609	2,149	11,654	1,396	11,109
Switzerland.....	90	14,494	110	13,964	218	13,680
United Kingdom.....	24,920	687,200	33,076	658,589	39,991	752,362
Total West Europe.....	120,963	1,592,217	163,200	1,670,979	222,757	1,913,597
Bulgaria 5/.....	0	1,190	0	6,000	0	2/
Czechoslovakia 4/.....	0	2/	0	44,100	0	55,115
Germany, East 5/.....	0	17,240	0	27,600	0	2/
Hungary.....	44	5,265	800	6,609	1,500	6,169
Poland.....	0	2/	0	46,909	0	45,723
Yugoslavia.....	1,856	8,694	933	15,012	1,700	18,900
Total East Europe 3/.....	1,900	89,389	1,733	146,230	3,200	161,907
Total Europe 3/.....	122,863	1,681,606	164,933	1,817,209	225,957	2,075,504
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/.....	2/	2/	37,500	121,694	2/	126,103
Africa:						
Algeria.....	4,008	888	600	1,100	800	900
Egypt.....	566	1,150	112	7,800	2/	2/
Kenya.....	1,360	0	1,667	0	2,243	100
Morocco.....	6,446	630	5,086	533	6,617	558
Tunisia.....	1,540	60	500	200	700	100
Union of South Africa 6/.....	225,690	5,960	213,048	3,900	266,563	6,600
Total 3/.....	239,610	8,638	221,013	13,533	277,023	14,758
Asia:						
Afghanistan 7/.....	14,356	0	2/	0	2/	0
Cyprus.....	1,030	0	716	0	700	0
India.....	27,846	4,982	33,945	3,016	42,110	2,571
Iran 7/.....	17,010	388	19,100	400	2/	2/
Iraq.....	11,650	204	9,010	258	2/	2/
Japan.....	0	161,186	0	273,708	0	368,967
Lebanon.....	4,938	2,922	3,132	2,104	8,300	7,700
Pakistan.....	24,782	0	23,624	0	26,727	0
Syria.....	12,031	1,322	14,513	6,188	18,380	1,393
Turkey.....	2,786	7,403	---	9,685	9,502	11,777
Total 3/.....	116,429	178,412	116,040	295,359	150,117	393,108
Oceania:						
Australia.....	1,040,920	7/ 5,464	1,154,822	7/ 7,000	1,385,948	7/ 7,300
New Zealand.....	390,260	530	456,327	300	528,100	2/
Total 3/.....	1,431,180	6,044	1,611,149	7,300	1,914,048	7,600
Total World 3/ 8/.....	2,315,262	---	2,546,832	---	3,068,039	---

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Not available. 3/ Includes estimates for missing data. 4/ Includes tops. 5/ Washed, scoured, or clean basis. 6/ Includes exports from South-West Africa and Basutoland. 7/ Fiscal year beginning in year shown. 8/ Excludes wool on the skin and reexports where possible; imports in most cases refer to gross imports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, result of office research and related information.

Principal Exporting Countries

Australia: Raw wool exports in 1959 totaled 1,386 million pounds, compared with 1,155 million in 1958. The rise reflects the sharp increase in wool output during the past 2 seasons. With a smaller clip expected in 1960-61 (July-June), Australian exports may be lower this year.

New Zealand: Wool exports of 528 million pounds in 1959 were up 16 percent from 1958 and 35 percent above the 1951-55 average. With improved pastures, New Zealand has greatly increased its wool production and exports in recent years. This trend is expected to continue in 1960.

Union of South Africa: Exports from the Union rose sharply from 213 million pounds in 1958 to 267 million in 1959. Supplies were augmented by the disposal of Wool Commission stocks which had been purchased at the floor price support level. France and West Germany accounted for most of the increase in 1959.

Argentina: Raw wool exports of 309.6 million pounds were at the highest level since 1948. Large stocks which had accumulated in the previous 2 years were reduced sharply in 1959 following the abolition of the multiple exchange rates system. Exports in 1960 will be down sharply from the high level of a year ago because of reduced stocks at the beginning of the year.

Uruguay: Raw wool exports totaled 77 million pounds in 1959, down 40 percent from the previous year but above the low level of 1957. The heavy movement in 1958 resulted from a substantial reduction in stocks late in the year. In contrast, stocks accumulated in late 1959 when exports were almost nil. Shipments in the first half of 1960 have been below a year earlier but exports for the entire year may reach the 1959 total. Should they fail to pick-up considerably in the last half of this year, large stocks will be carried over into 1961, as this fall's clip is expected to be considerably higher than in the 1959-60 season (October-September).

WORLD MEAT TRADE CONTINUED
TO EXPAND IN 1959

Meat exports from the principal producing countries in 1959 were 9 percent above 1958 and 50 percent above the 1951-55 average.

Continued large imports of meat by Canada, the United States, West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Poland were responsible for most of the gain in the year's trade. The increase in meat exports from Australia, New Zealand, and Brazil more than offset the sharp decline in Argentine exports during the past year. Exports from both Eastern and Western Europe and the U.S.S.R. were also higher.

World meat trade in 1960 will be down slightly from the record level of 1959 due to decreased imports by Canada and the United States as production in these countries, particularly beef, will be substantially higher this year.

Imports by the United Kingdom rose slightly during 1959 to 3.4 billion pounds (carcass weight equivalent) and again accounted for over 50 percent of the world's imports. Imports by Western Europe, including the United Kingdom at 4.3 billion pounds show virtually no change from 1958 but still account for two-thirds of all meat entering world trade.

The highlights of the 1959 world meat trade were the continued large imports by North America, the increasing volume of exports by Oceania, and the sharp reduction in exports by South America.

During 1959 all of the North and Central American countries increased the volume of meat they imported except Mexico and the Dominican Republic. U.S. imports rose to 1.3 billion pounds, a 16 percent increase over 1958 and 180 percent over the 1951-55 average. Imports by Canada and Cuba were also higher for the year. Exports by the United States, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic were up while Canadian and Mexican exports declined. Mexico, in an attempt to hold down consumer prices, has established cattle and beef export quotas.

Exports from Australia and New Zealand continued higher in 1959. The continued short supply of manufacturing-type meat in the United States, mainly boneless beef and mutton, was a stimulating factor in this increased trade. Due to the heavy cattle slaughter in the previous season (July-June) and strong consumer demand, Australian exports of beef for 1959-60 will be down. New Zealand, however, is continuing to develop new markets for its beef, lamb, and mutton and exports during the 1959-60 season will be higher.

South American exports at 1.6 billion pounds were 14 percent below 1958 but 58 percent above the 1951-55 average. Exports from Argentina declined 23 percent during the year as cattle slaughter was reduced in an attempt to rebuild cattle herds. Exports from Brazil and Uruguay were up 74 and 38 percent, respectively, during the year to offset partially the decline in Argentine exports. The Brazilian Government is again issuing export licenses and 1960 exports should again increase.

Higher U.K. beef prices have stimulated exports from Uruguay and Brazil as supplies from Argentina, the United Kingdom's major source of chilled beef, have been reduced.

Exports from Western Europe--mainly pork--continued their steady climb, increasing 6 percent during the year. Heavy cattle slaughterings by France, due to a severe drought, and the recovery of pork exports from the Netherlands account for most of this increase. Poland and Yugoslavia were responsible for most of the gain in Eastern Europe.

Meat 1/: International trade, selected countries, average 1951-55, annual 1957-59

Continent and country	Average		1957		1958 2/		1959 2/		Percent change			
	1951-55								1959		1959	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports:Imports	Exports:Imports	Exports:Imports	Exports:Imports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds				
North America:												
Canada.....	106,356	53,755	99,298	66,523	134,707	81,290	106,714	87,835	---	+63	-21	+8
Mexico.....	67,739	1,476	31,918	7,295	107,846	7,010	71,004	5,413	+5	+267	-34	-23
United States.....	139,979	466,696	201,184	543,128	100,675	1,126,115	117,066	1,306,039	-16	+180	+16	+16
Cuba.....	41	32,472	---	33,995	1,200	33,551	2,425	43,325	+5,815	+33	+102	+29
Honduras.....	---	372	---	105	---	144	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic.....	3,500	785	1,122	1,293	4,432	1,329	5,592	1,092	+60	+39	+26	-18
Total North America 3/.....	317,615	555,556	333,522	652,419	348,860	1,249,439	302,861	1,444,004	-5	-74	-14	+16
South America:												
Argentina.....	801,912	---	1,484,573	---	1,565,848	---	1,210,000	---	+50	---	-23	---
Brazil.....	17,015	8,200	71,896	73	128,015	18	222,919	---	+1,210	---	+74	---
Chile.....	1,706	5,463	5,335	5,977	5,295	2,477	---	---	+258	-39	+15	+35
Paraguay.....	22,599	---	39,760	---	34,179	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Peru.....	---	15,286	---	14,513	---	11,534	---	15,496	---	+2	---	+34
Uruguay.....	136,204	---	132,337	---	55,409	---	76,634	---	-44	---	+38	---
Venezuela.....	---	13,497	---	18,537	---	20,210	---	---	---	---	---	+83
Total South America 3/.....	979,436	42,446	1,733,901	39,100	1,788,746	34,239	1,550,653	55,851	+58	+32	-14	+63
Europe:												
Austria.....	3,014	6,899	1,468	7,304	688	6,341	1,681	9,029	-54	+31	+144	+42
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	24,528	41,663	18,324	59,639	40,792	60,000	39,092	52,983	+59	+27	-4	-12
Denmark.....	772,194	675	916,308	714	917,156	---	919,839	---	+20	---	---	---
Finland.....	3,433	4/ 2,239	2,498	---	5,512	220	4,630	441	+35	-80	-16	+100
France.....	126,665	73,410	115,749	112,776	112,994	112,375	180,807	93,486	+43	+27	+60	-17
Germany, West.....	38,988	129,343	37,073	232,561	51,224	192,867	52,047	290,182	+33	+124	+2	+50
Greece.....	---	11,019	---	29,939	---	45,804	---	41,911	---	+280	---	-8
Iceland.....	805	116	5,562	---	7,070	---	6,545	---	+713	---	-7	---
Ireland.....	157,939	---	151,609	---	201,290	---	190,566	---	+21	---	-5	---
Italy.....	13,253	83,534	23,013	246,765	13,365	332,518	14,910	311,931	+13	+273	+12	-6
Netherlands.....	270,871	36,319	369,105	45,545	335,699	43,604	370,647	48,712	+37	+34	+10	+12
Norway.....	4,231	1,046	3,894	2,102	2,647	16,941	670	8,570	-84	+719	-75	-49
Portugal.....	5,599	1,651	3,489	11,748	3,777	10,963	3,443	---	-39	---	-9	---
Spain.....	395	12,440	138	65,949	891	68,620	994	31,331	+152	+152	+12	-54
Sweden.....	11,191	34,386	28,452	65,734	63,626	59,219	83,712	33,184	+648	-3	+32	-44
Switzerland.....	677	18,389	296	26,743	200	36,023	210	44,901	-69	+144	+5	+25
United Kingdom.....	---	2,742,736	---	3,513,449	---	3,341,393	---	3,357,438	---	+22	---	---
Total West Europe 3/.....	1,433,783	3,195,865	1,676,978	4,420,968	1,756,931	4,326,888	1,869,793	4,330,599	+30	+36	+6	---
Bulgaria.....	4/ 38,330	4/ 151	26,887	---	40,589	---	47,015	---	+23	---	+16	---
Czechoslovakia 5/.....	2,392	4/ 65,467	3,121	22,046	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Germany, East 5/.....	---	155,160	---	251,765	---	139,110	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hungary.....	38,761	8,260	37,552	24,853	48,337	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Poland.....	171,134	3/ 888	216,651	15,894	215,387	34,914	230,274	110,240	+35	+12,314	+7	+216
Rumania 5/.....	396	320	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yugoslavia.....	21,920	---	97,299	278	110,244	7,169	158,718	752	+624	+752	+44	-90
Total East Europe.....	272,933	230,246	386,581	314,836	422,957	216,193	492,507	282,992	+80	+23	+16	+31
Total Europe 3/.....	1,706,716	3,426,111	2,063,559	4,735,804	2,179,888	4,543,081	2,362,300	4,613,591	+38	+35	+8	+2
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/.....												
	4/ 24,874	4/ 543,862	175,110	287,721	79,266	426,792	386,943	301,804	+1,456	-45	+388	-29
Africa:												
Malgache.....	12,259	---	8,554	---	9,098	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	16,380	6,610	9,495	14,232	13,451	10,021	---	---	---	---	---	---
Union of South Africa.....	22,985	11,532	34,961	7,905	37,253	15,083	29,004	9,737	---	---	---	---
Total Africa 3/.....	51,624	18,142	53,010	22,137	59,802	25,104	52,004	18,737	+1	+3	-13	-25
Asia:												
Israel.....	---	20,799	---	23,016	---	29,572	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan.....	347	1,654	519	50,408	695	11,117	763	15,933	+120	+863	+10	+43
Malaya.....	660	20,441	746	20,963	798	21,721	890	15,145	+35	+26	+12	-30
Philippines.....	---	21,889	---	48,469	---	82,417	---	43,500	---	+99	---	-47
Total Asia 3/.....	1,007	64,783	1,265	142,856	1,493	144,827	1,653	104,578	+64	+61	+11	-28
Oceania:												
Australia 6/.....	471,166	---	572,323	---	598,727	---	867,480	---	+84	---	+45	---
New Zealand.....	793,907	---	877,820	---	931,030	---	994,652	---	+25	---	+7	---
Total Oceania.....	1,265,073	---	1,450,143	---	1,529,757	---	1,862,132	---	+47	---	+22	---
Total World 3/.....	4,346,345	4,650,900	5,810,510	5,880,037	5,987,812	6,423,482	6,518,546	6,538,565	+50	+41	+9	+2

1/ All meats converted to carcass weight equivalent--includes beef and veal, pork, mutton and lamb, goat and horse meat; excludes live animals, edible variety meat, lard, rabbit and poultry meat. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes allowance for any missing data for countries shown. 4/ Less than a 5-year average. 5/ Probably includes variety meats, game and poultry. 6/ Year ending June 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and other representatives abroad, results of foreign research and related information.

With imports down 29 percent and exports up by 388 percent during 1959, the results of the Soviet Union's attempts to increase livestock production are apparent. Meat production on collective farms in the first half of 1960 is reported to have increased 19 percent over the same period of 1959 and further gains in meat production and trade can be expected.

Imports of the Philippine Republic and Malaya declined sharply during the year while Japan's imports rose 43 percent from the 1958 level as a result of a shortage in Japan's domestic supplies.

Exports from the Union of South Africa declined 13 percent from the 1958 level, a year of record slaughtering.

WORLD TRADE IN DAIRY PRODUCTS CONTINUED AT RECORD LEVEL IN 1959

World trade in dairy products set a postwar record in 1959; all major commodities except evaporated milk showed increased shipments over 1958.

Exports of butter from the principal exporting countries were up about 8 percent. However, the market was not as concentrated, as shipments to the United Kingdom, the major market, were down about 18 million pounds. Mainly due to the dry summer in Western Europe in 1959, substantially more butter was shipped to that area by Argentina, Australia, New Zealand and the United States. Shipments of cheese from the major suppliers were up 6 percent. The United Kingdom and West Germany were the principal markets for cheese, taking about 58 percent of total cheese exports.

Increased shipments of condensed milk were about offset by smaller exports of evaporated milk. The bulk of canned milk trade moved to the Far East and Latin America. Dry whole and nonfat dry milk exports increased 13 and 37 percent, respectively.

(Tables on following pages)

The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplemental issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on world crop and livestock production and trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of agricultural attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics.

World Trade in Dairy Products, 1957, 1958, and 1959 1/

Principal Exporters	Exports					
	Butter			Cheese		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Argentina	34.6	17.4	53.6	5.8	7.0	8.2
Australia	140.7	139.2	181.9	31.9	19.7	42.5
Canada	2/	2/	10.5	8.5	15.7	20.0
Denmark	257.8	251.8	260.0	138.3	161.1	174.2
Finland	55.1	45.3	47.2	29.1	32.8	39.3
France	22.3	27.5	26.9	57.5	60.9	62.3
Italy	--	--	--	49.5	50.5	46.5
Netherlands	79.9	97.7	88.0	188.6	215.1	232.8
New Zealand	325.9	393.6	436.4	194.4	200.3	186.9
Sweden	64.4	44.3	9.3	6.7	7.2	8.8
Switzerland	2/	2/	2/	53.0	61.6	77.4
United Kingdom	0.2	0.3	0.5	6.7	7.2	3.5
United States <u>3/</u>	7.3	32.8	24.0	16.8	21.9	13.6
Total	988.2	1,049.9	1,138.3	786.8	861.0	916.0
Destination of Exports						
United Kingdom	818.3	941.9	924.4	276.9	274.7	308.0
West Germany	102.1	16.7	73.1	182.2	213.4	219.3
Belgium Luxembourg	13.5	0.9	7.7	78.5	74.7	69.8
Mexico	0.1	--	--	1.6	1.4	1.3
Brazil	2/	3.6	--	0.3	--	--
Venezuela	--	0.3	0.2	15.5	18.1	20.1
United States	<u>4/</u> 4.7	<u>4/</u> 1.7	<u>4/</u> 1.2	50.9	49.0	55.5
Philippines	4.2	0.9	1.1	3.3	0.9	1.4
India	0.3	--	--	1.0	--	--
Israel	1.0	16.8	--	3.6	6.4	--
Malaya & Singapore	6.2	7.8	5.4	1.0	0.9	0.9
Belgian Congo	3.0	1.6	1.7	2.5	1.8	1.6
Algeria	13.5	18.7	16.5	34.6	41.1	38.3
France	1.4	1.0	62.3	23.6	26.4	33.5
Italy	36.1	39.4	16.5	46.1	50.7	55.5
Morocco	5.9	7.2	6.6	10.2	8.6	5.5
Total	1,009.3	1,041.7	1,116.7	728.2	768.1	810.7

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 3/ Exclusive of donation shipments. 4/ Includes reported shipments to U. S. Armed Forces overseas.

World Trade in Dairy Products, 1957, 1958 and 1959 1/

Principal Exporters	Canned Milk					
	Evaporated			Condensed		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Australia	2.0	4.0	4.9	54.0	75.5	63.7
Canada	4.6	3.2	5.0	0.7	--	1.8
Denmark	11.4	10.8	12.4	68.2	72.8	61.2
France	14.0	17.7	27.6	35.4	43.1	43.6
Italy	1.6	1.7	0.2	0.3	--	--
Netherlands	196.9	190.4	216.8	264.6	266.4	309.0
New Zealand	4.3	0.7	1.7	5.7	5.3	1.8
Sweden	--	--	--	4.0	1.6	0.1
Switzerland	--	--	--	2/ 10.0	2/ 9.5	2/ 9.2
United Kingdom	39.0	37.8	30.0	59.2	46.8	43.8
United States <u>3/</u>	164.4	128.8	82.9	37.8	35.1	38.5
Total	438.2	395.1	381.5	539.9	556.1	572.7
Destination of Exports						
Philippines	167.7	103.5	56.3	28.4	30.5	32.4
Malaya & Singapore	6.6	9.5	7.7	131.3	151.7	151.3
Thailand	8.5	14.0	12.7	56.4	66.4	68.2
Indochina	--	--	--	34.7	41.6	44.0
Indonesia	3.4	1.2	1.1	26.4	8.0	1.4
Burma	4.8	7.8	8.8	36.9	32.4	43.3
Ceylon	--	--	--	14.0	18.9	17.8
Hong Kong	9.6	14.4	16.4	11.2	12.1	11.1
India	6.1	9.3	6.1	7.3	0.6	0.6
Mexico	14.1	16.0	18.6	0.4	0.3	0.5
Cuba	15.1	12.9	21.0	7.4	1.5	9.4
British West Indies	8.5	9.6	7.4	18.4	18.9	19.2
Peru	19.8	9.2	6.9	0.6	0.2	0.1
Belgium Luxemburg	11.7	9.8	7.9	1.7	2.5	2.2
Greece	14.5	15.6	14.2	15.1	16.3	20.3
Malta	14.5	12.1	14.5	--	--	--
West Germany	8.5	7.5	14.4	--	--	--
Ghana	10.3	11.3	14.0	1.4	1.3	1.2
Morocco	7.7	5.8	3.7	9.5	9.6	7.2
French W. & Eq. Africa	7.1	8.4	9.7	9.4	12.0	11.8
Algeria	11.6	15.2	15.1	20.6	22.0	21.7
Nigeria	9.0	10.3	14.2	0.7	0.6	0.7
Total	359.1	303.4	270.7	431.8	447.1	464.0

1/ Preliminary. 2/ May include a small amount of evaporated milk. 3/ Exclusive of donation shipments.

World Trade in Dairy Products, 1957, 1958 and 1959 1/

Principal exporters	Dried Milk					
	Dry whole			Nonfat dry milk		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Australia	14.2	15.4	17.7	38.9	36.2	62.7
Canada	16.4	17.5	18.4	0.7	28.5	76.9
Denmark	53.3	57.2	52.9	—	—	—
France	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands	68.2	66.0	89.9	11.1	8.1	16.1
New Zealand	9.7	10.2	14.7	107.3	80.4	111.4
Sweden	2/ 2.9	2/ 6.8	2/ 7.6	—	—	—
Switzerland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	3.5	3.1	3.1	20.7	20.8	10.7
United States 3/	40.3	28.0	25.9	57.3	97.0	92.8
Total	208.5	204.2	230.2	236.0	271.0	370.6
Destination of exports						
Venezuela	65.4	72.3	79.0	2.6	2.8	2.4
Brazil	10.6	0.3	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Peru	0.8	0.8	0.7	2.0	2.0	3.3
Mexico	0.2	0.1	0.3	15.1	18.6	21.2
British W. Indies	3.6	6.2	2.1	6.6	0.7	3.5
Costa Rica	1.8	2.9	1.3	0.1	0.5	—
El Salvador	3.1	3.7	3.7	0.1	1.0	0.3
Guatemala	1.8	1.9	2.1	0.1	0.1	—
United Kingdom	14.5	20.0	25.5	81.2	85.5	148.0
West Germany	17.9	15.4	19.2	2.1	5.1	21.2
Belgium Luxembourg	13.7	9.9	8.0	1.7	3.3	24.2
Greece	1.6	1.9	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.2
Switzerland	2.6	3.2	3.4	—	—	—
India	1.9	1.0	0.4	48.3	25.8	28.6
Philippines	1.1	1.2	2.1	11.8	15.0	1.2
Malaya and Singapore	10.1	10.2	10.8	2.2	2.6	2.6
Japan	—	—	—	3.8	4.0	0.5
Indonesia	5.6	3.6	5.1	—	—	—
Thailand	1.9	1.8	2.1	—	0.4	0.3
Ceylon	2.9	4.1	5.2	1.4	3.3	2.9
Israel	0.9	0.5	0.7	2.6	20.0	21.1
Total	162.0	161.0	173.7	182.0	191.2	281.5

1/ Preliminary. 2/ May include some nonfat dry milk. 3/ Exclusive of donation shipments under Public Law 480, concessional sales for special uses.

NEAR-RECORD 1960 WHEAT CROP IN PROSPECT

Present outlook is for a 1960 world wheat crop second only to the record production in 1958. Though too early for firm estimates in many countries, especially in the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary prospects are that the 1960 world production may be about 5 percent above the large 1959 harvest. The increase is mainly in North America and Asia. Gains there are partly offset by smaller crops in Europe.

Reductions in a number of European countries will mean increased import requirements for that area. Italy and Spain have somewhat smaller outturns this year. Both are listed as exporters under the International Wheat Agreement, but seem likely to be net importers this season. Italy has already purchased substantial quantities of North American wheat. France, also an exporter, has a reduced crop and will have a smaller supply available for export.

A smaller harvest than last year in parts of Eastern Europe indicates that import requirements there may be larger this season. The Soviet Union is expecting another large crop, probably at the 1959 level; exports from that crop were substantial. Conditions vary in Asia but most of the larger producers have better crops than last year. Seeding is just being completed in the Southern Hemisphere; thus forecasts may change somewhat as the season advances.

Record supplies are indicated for the principal wheat exporting countries, mainly because of a record supply in the United States, where a supply of 2.7 billion bushels is estimated. Canada's supply appears to be about a billion bushels, slightly above the supply for 1959-60. The 2 Southern Hemisphere exporters, Argentina and Australia start their new marketing year December 1, so the outlook is not yet firm. However, it appears that supplies may be the same as for 1959-60 in Argentina and a little larger than that year's supply in Australia.

North America's 1960 wheat crop, as estimated at 1.9 billion bushels, is the second largest of record and about 20 percent larger than the 1959 total. Most of the increase is in the United States, though Canada's crop is also expected to be larger. The U.S. crop is currently estimated at 1,362 million bushels compared with 1,128 million last year. Harvested acreage is about the same as in 1959 but yields of 25.7 bushels per acre are near-record and sharply above the 1959 yields of 21.3 bushels per acre.

Canada's first official estimate is scheduled for release August 31. Acreage is about the same as last year but yield prospects are better. The crop in Mexico is reported to be slightly smaller than last year.

In Western Europe conditions were generally less favorable than in 1959 and smaller crops are reported for most countries. The United Kingdom and West Germany are exceptions, both having slightly larger wheat crops than in 1959. Substantially smaller harvests are reported for France, Italy, and Spain. Preliminary reports indicate that the total for Western Europe may be about 8 percent less than the large 1959 production.

Prospects in Eastern Europe appear less favorable than at this time last year, except in Yugoslavia. That country is reporting a repetition of last year's record outturn. The total for Eastern Europe, however, is expected to be well below the high total of a year ago.

The outlook is for another large wheat crop in the Soviet Union, though not up to the 1958 record. Spring wheat acreage was increased by 8 million acres, according to Soviet reports. This increase is partly offset, however, by winter killed wheat acreage which had to be ploughed up and re-planted to spring grains. Present indications are that total wheat production is about the same as in 1959.

Information available for Asia suggests that the total wheat production this year will be somewhat larger than last year. India, Pakistan, and Japan each report slightly larger harvests and Turkey reports a substantially larger crop. Definite information on mainland China is not available, but scattered reports point to a larger crop than last year.

Little definite information on Africa's crop is available but it seems likely that the total may be about at the 1959 level.

The growing season is just beginning in South America, and growing conditions throughout the season will determine the final outcome. Since late June, needed rains were received in most areas of Argentina and growing conditions are improved.

The current outlook is good in Australia, and a large harvest than last year is expected. Very good conditions in Western Australia, South Australia, and Victoria lead to expectations of record crops in those States. In New South Wales and Queensland, seeding was delayed by dry weather but good rains since have improved prospects. If spring rains are ample, average or better crops should be harvested in these States.

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